# CHAPTER XX

## CHINA UNDER THE KUOMINTANG

UNIFICATION of China under Kuomintang rule was supposed to have been achieved at the end of 1928 when the young Manchurian War Lord, Chang Hsueh-liang, defying the Japanese, tendered his allegiance, and hoisted the blue flag with the white star over his territory* This unification, however, was only a prelude to a series of political quarrels and civil wars. Many of the old Militarists, who had rendered lip-service to the Kuomintang and the *San Min Chu I*$_t$ had not the slightest intention of brooking any interference or control on the part of the Nanking regime. Different years found the Kuomintang Triumvirate, Chiang Kai-shek, Hu Han-min, and Wang Ching-wei in rival camps. A detailed description of the civil wars that ensued does not come within the scope of this work, Some of them, especially the revolt of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang against Nanking in 1930, assumed the proportions of major warfare and lasted for several months. Each revolt ended with an in-crease in Chiang Kai-shek's ascendancy, though in no case did he press his victory to the extent of capturing and punishing the leaders of

the risings. At various times Wang Ching-wei, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, and other leaders were proscribed and expelled from the Party while for several